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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 1, 1904

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, commencing on Thursday, October 6, 1904. A general attendance on that day of the officers and members is requested and expected.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## CONFERENCE NOTES.

The General Priesthood meeting will be held in the tabernacle on Friday night, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The special Priesthood meeting usually held on the day after conference consisting of the General Authorities, Stake Presidents and Bishops, High Councilors, Patriarchs, Presidents of Temples and Presidents of missions, will be held in the Assembly hall on Saturday, the 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The members of the General Boards of the Sunday School Union and Y. M. M. I. Association are also invited to this meeting.

The General Conference will adjourn on Friday afternoon to Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.  
Sunday School Union will convene in the Tabernacle on Sunday night, commencing at 7 o'clock.

## WHO'S ASHAMED OF UTAH?

The assertion has been repeatedly made and published of late, that residents of this State when out of it are ashamed or afraid to acknowledge that they are from Utah. We would like to know who they are and what cause they have for fear or shame on that account. The very large majority of Utah's sons and daughters are proud of their "mountain home," and truly they have good reason to be.

This is the youngest of the States of the Union, but by no means the smallest or most insignificant. Its bona fide inhabitants are vigorous, intelligent, progressive, prosperous, peaceful, orderly and generally speaking up-to-date and abreast with the times. They are American citizens, imbued with the spirit of patriotism and ready to support and if necessary fight for the institutions of the nation, and to maintain the liberties which it guarantees to its loyal children.

Utah has great and growing interests, agricultural, mineral and commercial. Its climate is splendid, its atmosphere bracing and healthful, its products magnificent, its opportunities encouraging. Its social condition is on a par at least with that of other western States, its educational status is higher than most of them, its material wealth is vast and increasing, its intellectual riches are not to be despised, its business reputation is of the best, its natural attractions are world-famed, and its Constitution and laws are not surpassed in any part of the Union.

The talent and ability of Utah's men and women are noted, and many of them are gaining celebrity on both continents. They are making their mark in the professions and the industries of the age, and are distinguished for the qualities that shine in exalted humanity. Their boys and girls excel at school and college, and they gain honors in the highest institutions of learning. Most of them are free from the common vices of the times and are fit to mingle with the best of the land.

Of what has any real resident of Utah to be ashamed, unless it be the miserable croakers and defamers who make it their business to paint their State in hideous colors? If Utah is looked upon with disdain or reproach by people unacquainted with her actual condition, whose fault is it? Does not the blame rest upon the very shoulders of shame who affect to deplore a reputation that they have created? If Utah is misunderstood abroad, it is in consequence of their misrepresentations. The facts of our history and of our situation here are such that they need no concealment, and it is a crime to falsify and distort them.

The marital relations of a few individuals, the remains of a past system decided to be inharmous with the custom and regulations of the country, form no formidable feature of our social structure, and the constant endeavors of Utah's enemies to magnify it and draw attention to it as something monstrous in its proportions and effects, are inimical to the best interests of the State, proceed from malice, are fostered by ignorance, and are intended to bring that reproach upon Utah which their promoters pretend to deplore. The originators of the calumnies that are spread abroad on this matter are not so free from personal contamination as to be entitled to "cast the first stone."

The standard of morality in Utah is

high, and its people in the main are beyond just reproach. They are also a free people in the fullest sense of the term. The hackneyed cry to the contrary, once more raised to arouse prejudice and breed hatred, is as false as anything that could proceed from the lowest depths of Hades. They who start it know of its utter mendacity. Many who repeat it imagine it is true. But they never give proof of its reality nor do anything in its support but shout and insinuate, and infer and ask the accused to prove a negative. There is not a living being in Utah who is ordered, or required, or compelled to vote for a measure, a party, or a person contrary to his or her own choice, or is under any threat, or obligation, or anathema or fear of consequences for refusing or neglecting to follow such alleged dictation. If there is, let the slavish victim be produced and the testimony be sifted in the light of day.

Utah has suffered for many years from the vipers she has nursed in her bosom who have turned to sting her. The stories that have been repeated by the press and retailed from the pulpit throughout Christendom to her discredit, have originated chiefly within her borders, and have been concocted by creatures whom she has harbored and befriended. There is no epithet in the language that is vile enough to fit their case. There is no slum on earth or corner of the lower regions too loathsome for their proper abiding place. And they are the hypocrites who claim that Utah is in such a condition that her citizens are ashamed to acknowledge that they hail from her borders!

The charge of their shame or fear is false, for most of them are proud of their homes in the valleys of Utah and of the record their State is making. As to the "Mormons," they proclaim their faith and their residence wherever they go. Both are worthy of acknowledgement and defence. The principles that constitute the "Mormon" creed are glorious and divine. They have never been controverted. They are bulwarked and held up to ridicule but they are scriptural and true. And our city and State are admirable and worthy of praise, and any son or daughter of Utah who is ashamed to own his home or his faith, is unworthy of either and is a coward or a knave. Utah, the land of Deseret, will yet shine among the stars that glitter in the galaxy of the Union as one of the first magnitudes, and those who honor her will be exalted, while those who defame and say they are ashamed of her will sink among the lowest of the low. "Utah we love thee!"

## THE ARCHBISHOP'S GREETING.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his address, Sunday, Sept. 25, on the Cathedral grounds at Mount St. Albans, Washington, spoke words of greeting to the American people, and the interest in his sermon is general throughout the country. His audience is estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000, and among the notabilities present were Mrs. Roosevelt and the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Mrs. Davidson, General and Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt.

The message of the Archbishop to America was, briefly stated, this: that the knowledge we, in common with all English-speaking folks, have of true liberty is more than a heritage. It is a sacred trust that must be used for the benefit of man. "For that reason," he said, "we want here, where the heart of your great nation throbs and sends its pulses through the whole, to keep raised overhead the banner of Him who has taught us these things, our Master, Jesus Christ."

He further explained that our aim should be the bettering of people's lives; to make men purer and manlier; to uplift the weak and wayward, and to trample under foot what is selfish and impure; to make certain that every one of Christ's children shall learn to know the greatness of his heritage, and shall have an ideal before him, an ennobling ideal of worship and of work. "Christ," he continued, "charges us with that; we are trusted to work for Him among those for whom He died. His own period of Christendom can be compared with ours in the possibilities which are set within our reach."

This is true. The ideal set before us by the Redeemer is one of unselfish labor for the betterment of all mankind. But, unfortunately, the distinguished prelate did not tell the American people how this ideal is to be realized. Can it be reached, we may ask, without a complete overthrow of many now existing institutions? That is the most important question. The world is conscious of its ailments and defects. It has some idea of higher ideals. But how are these to be attained? What is the remedy against the sickness, and how is the medicine to be procured? What the patient is concerned about is, not so much the nature of the malady, as the infallible cure.

The visit of the Archbishop to this country is an exceptional event, and it is very much appreciated, as an expression of good will and brotherly love. But it seems to us that his message to the Americans emphasizes the need of an Elijah, or a John the Baptist, who is not afraid of laying the ax to the very root of the many evils that threaten our religious, political, social, business, and every-day life. A prophet in sackcloth and ashes, would be more in keeping with the present, than one in gold and purple. At all events, one is needed who knows no master but the Lord, and who has implicit faith in Him, as had Peter, or Paul of old. The world will never be saved except through the instrumentality of such "men of God," who are not "of the world." They may preach apparently to no purpose; they may even lay down their lives for their testimony, as did the Prophet Joseph, but their labor is not in vain. It will bear abundant fruit in future ages, and for future generations. But for the work of such messengers, the Christian ideal would never be reached. It is through their testimony that the Son of Man will finally be crowned king in a universal realm, in which legislative, judicial, and administrative powers are exercised in accordance with eternal principles of truth and justice.

## SENATOR HOAR'S LEGACY.

Five years ago the now departed senator of Massachusetts summed up his political faith and named the objects for which he thought the American republic exists. According to an article in Collier's Weekly, the following obligations were, in his view the most sacred:

1. To solve the negro problem. 2. To enable great cities to govern themselves purely. 3. To purify the ballot and the elections. 4. To banish illiteracy. 5. To secure for every workman and every working woman wages enough to support a life of comfort and an old age of leisure and quiet, as benefits those who have an equal share in a self-governing state.

Other articles of this political creed touched on expansion. His idea was that we should not strive to expand any faster than we could lead others to accept our ideals without compulsion. He is quoted as follows:

"I believe that liberty, good government, free institutions, cannot be given by any one people to any other, but must be wrought out for each by itself, slowly, painfully, in the process of years or centuries, as the oak adds ring to ring. I believe that a republic is greater than an empire. I believe that the moral law and the golden rule are as fundamental as well as for individuals. I believe in George Washington; not in Napoleon Bonaparte; in the whigs of the Revolutionary day, not in the Tories; in Chatham, Burke and Sumner, not in Dr. Johnson or Lord North."

It is the characteristic of good men that they speak, though they are no longer in the midst of the living, and here is an address that should long be heard by those who are called upon to guide the affairs of the nation. In the strict adherence to these principles will be found the solution of many a puzzling problem.

## IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

President Roosevelt has promised to issue an invitation to the nations of the world, to participate in a second peace congress. Some have considered the war now on in Asia as an obstacle to such a conference, but this view is not shared by those best qualified to judge of such matters. Sir Philip Stanhope, the noted member of the British Parliament through whose efforts the recent commercial treaty between England and France was effected, and the Marquis de Sanguinetti are said to have hinted that the proposed peace congress might safely discuss the disputes between Russia and Japan, and that a plan of arbitration might be presented to the belligerents in order to prevent further bloodshed. If this is correct, there should be no delay in calling that conference. Both Russia and Japan are preparing for a long and sanguinary struggle. The trouble might be settled in peace, without further bloodshed, through the efforts of a council of nations.

A report comes from Rome to the effect that the Italian premier, Giolitti, is about to meet the German chancellor, von Buelow, for the purpose of discussing mediation. The Italian plan is to approach Russia, in conjunction with Great Britain, provided the support of the other members of the Triple Alliance can be secured. France, it is said, has been sounded and the views of the government ascertained.

It appears from these rumors that the powers of Europe are about sick of the war in Asia, and willing to exert their influence for a speedy termination of it. They should willingly, then, embrace an opportunity of holding another peace conference, for the discussion of the present situation and for the adoption of suggestions as to the preservation of peace for the future.

## A LAST STAB.

And so the Kaiser did not attend the funeral of Prince Herbert Bismarck. The son of the "Iron Chancellor" expressed the wish on his deathbed that the Emperor be excluded from the ceremony, and the Emperor kept away. That shows sufficiently that there had been no rapprochement between the imperial house and that of the chancellor.

At one time there was some talk in Germany of a "Bismarck dynasty." It was thought that the son would, as a matter of course, succeed the father, and the old chancellor, no doubt, indulged in some such dream. It was Bismarck who built the German empire and humbled all the neighboring states.

But Bismarck fell in the twinkling of an eye. When he insisted upon the right to know what the young emperor talked about with his ministers, and added that if this did not meet the views of the Emperor, he would have to resign, he was quickly informed that his resignation would be accepted. And it was accepted. So the man of blood and iron retired to Friederichsruhe. Here he whiled away his remaining years in comparative idleness, hoping in vain to be recalled.

The power had been wrested from Bismarck and his son. The latter, it seems, died with the request not to let the Emperor attend his funeral. It is a sad ending to the history of Bismarck.

The barbers have made a raise if not a stake.

D. B. Hill continues to be the most

prominent bachelor of arts in the country.

In politics mighty few men dare do what is right and let the consequences follow.

The New Liberal party may be not inaptly described as a joint and several affair.

Young officers must learn that in affairs of the heart it is Corbin and not silence that gives comfort.

Those who find fault with President Roosevelt's pension order forget that he is a doctor of laws.

Jack Munroe says that he is willing to fight any man in his class. What is his class? Kindergarten or primary?

Massachusetts will have to do some looking around to find as big a man as George F. Hoar was, to send to the Senate.

All the candidates for the various offices having been named, old knives are being brought out and an edge put on them.

Thus far in the campaign there has been less "pointing with pride" and "stealing with alarm" than usual. It is a good sign.

The Japanese have been driving in the Russian outposts near Mukden. The outposts should be ashamed to be like dumb, driven cattle.

Superintendent of Schools Maxwell of New York advocates giving free meals to the pupils of the free schools. Why not? This is a free country.

The lost torpedoes in San Francisco have been found. Don't let any more get away or there may have to be an investigation into the loss of some ship.

The barbers held a secret session last night to consider the raise in prices, but refused to talk. A barber refusing to talk is one of the most unusual occurrences in human experience.

J. J. Hill predicts the smallest crop in seven years. Does he mean that it is the end of seven years of plenty to be followed by seven lean years?

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The Christian Register. During the vintage season just passed, the doings of Bishop Potter have furnished a welcome subject for discussion. So far as the bishop's approval of an effort to mitigate some of the horrors of drug-selling are concerned, we were surprised that so many should consider it a novelty of unparalleled audacity. The plan has been naturalized in England, and meets the approval of the archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the English church. The plan will probably fail because it seems to depend upon the good will of men who will prefer to get their alcoholic supplies elsewhere. Two other questions have been raised, namely, was it well to conduct a religious service in such a place, and has a bishop a right, in his official capacity, to do anything that he might have a perfect right to do as an unofficial citizen? If religion was invited into a saloon to be made a cloak for nefarious designs, it was a blunder on the part of a minister of religion to accept the invitation. If he and they who were conducting the enterprise believed they were doing God service, they had a right to invoke His blessing. The objections of the other bishops, who declared that they were compromised by this act, seem to us well taken. There are many places where a bishop cannot appear with dignity and with good effect, and this seems to be one of them.

## Springfield Republican.

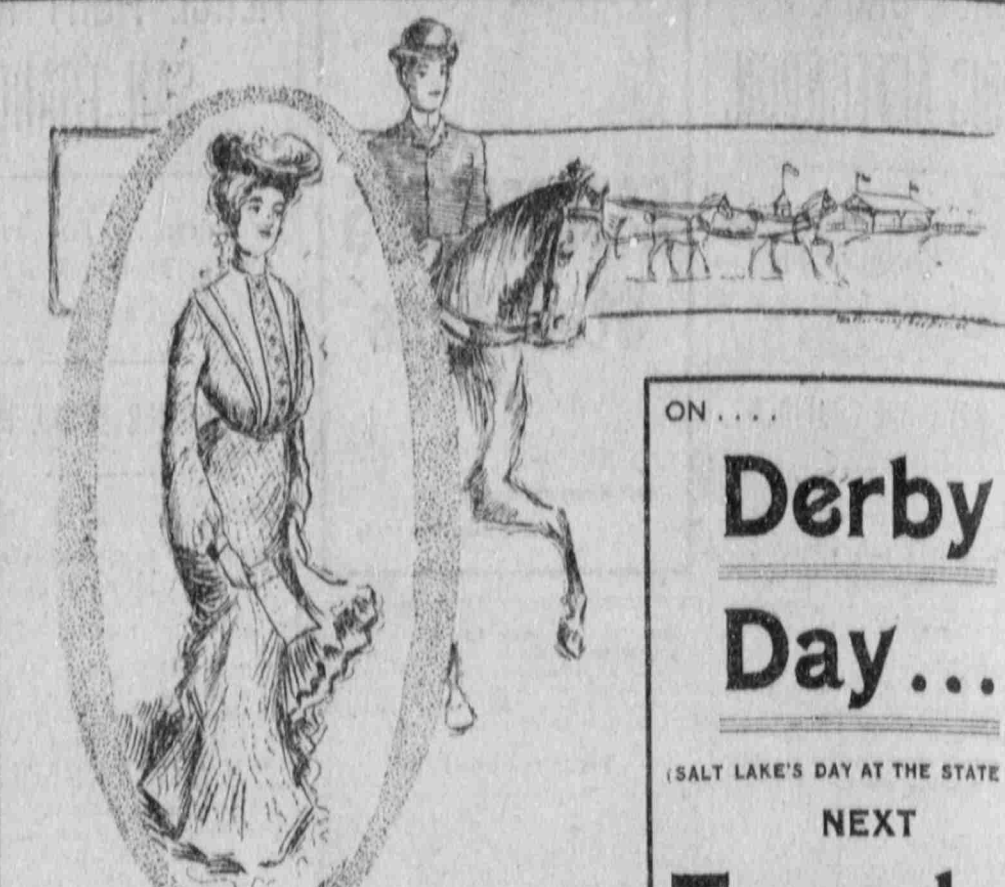
A divorced woman was married to a new husband at the clergy house of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York City, Wednesday. This was because the man from whom she obtained her divorce was not "a baptized Christian" when they were married; and in the eyes of the Roman church there was no marriage, nothing but a civil contract. This was decided by the ecclesiastical court of the archdiocese. It is a pretty bit of casuistry.

## The Churchman.

The more the achievements of a divided Christianity are subjected to impartial investigation, rendering due account of its record of energy and of its failures, the more certain will be the conviction that if no longer represents the best aspirations in the life of present-day America. Fortunately, good citizenship is secured not because of the failure of the church, but because of the failure of the state, while the assumptions of a sectarian Christianity were given a wide application. Some of the most permanently useful achievements of the Christian church are now appropriated by the state, while the churches are left the large portion of the failures of the past. That they are breaking down under this burden is not surprising, for the common intelligence of mankind will not always believe in the mission of Jesus Christ can be fulfilled by rival organizations who only maintain peace among themselves by anti-fraternal indifference.

## Springfield News.

It is not a pleasant thing for the ministry or the church to admit that the gulf between them and the outsiders, the unbelievers, if you will, is growing wider and deeper each year. The outsiders distrust the church and the ministry; they are drifting into socialism and infidelity, or what is worse, into no belief at all. The poor do not feel at home in the church, and they are not attending. The seats are sold to the membership and belong to them. The stiffness and chill of the modern church strikes to the bone.



ON . . .

# Derby Day...

(SALT LAKE'S DAY AT THE STATE FAIR.)

## NEXT Tuesday

Salt Lake Will Naturally Want to Appear at Its Best.

**THE BIG, RELIABLE STORE CAN SUPPLY YOUR EVERY NEED, AND**

We cater especially to those who desire to practice true economy by purchasing LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS AND COSTUMES, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, MEN'S, BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS AND SHOES FOR ALL, that are strictly in keeping with sensible modern styles—not gaudy or faddish—that will stand the test of WEAR, and that are LOWER-PRICED than any other concern could furnish such reliable goods for. We are not continually offering "bait" in the way of imaginary cut prices on one or two articles, but year in and year out, adhere to the policy which has made Z. C. M. I. famous—"ALWAYS supply RELIABLE goods at the LOWEST PRICES at which such goods can be sold for, from a legitimate mercantile standpoint." And when we have occasion to close out certain lines of goods, it is done in an honest way, by giving genuine REDUCTIONS from REGULAR selling prices. It isn't necessary for us to continually advise the people that our advertising statements are true—our policy during the past 36 years is well known by our thousands of patrons and new ones soon learn our liberal methods by testing them.

## CONFERENCE SALE!

. . . FOR ONE WEEK . . .

Visit our Linen and Staple Department and get the best values for your money which we have ever before offered. No other store can name such prices as we will give you the benefit of, for goods which are standard, reliable and needed by most people every day in the year. We have what you want and you will receive the best attention. Following are only a few of our big bargains for Conference week in Table Linens, Bleach Muslin, Domestics, Calicoes, Outing Flannels, Quilts, Blankets, Dress Goods, etc., etc.:

Bleached and Unbleached Table Damask, 72 in. wide, reg. price 75c, sale, 50c	We have a very large assortment of Cotton Blankets which we are offering at reasonably low prices:
Hope Bleach Muslin, regular price 10c, sale, 7½c	Large size 12-4 Blanket, regular price \$2.00, sale, \$1.65
Storm King Bleach Muslin, regular price 8 1-3c, sale, 6½c	Medium size 11-4 Blanket, regular price \$1.25, sale, 85c
Goodauff Bleach Muslin, regular price 6 1-2c, sale, 5½c	Small size 10-4 Blanket, regular price 85c, sale, 68c
Dog's Head heavy Domestic, regular price 10c, sale, 8½c	We have the largest and most complete line of Quilts that we have ever carried, and in this sale we will offer a Quilt that we sell regularly at \$3.50 for \$2.50 and \$2.50 at \$1.85—greater bargains than we have ever offered before.
Pepprell Line Domestic, regular price 9c, sale, 7½c	A large and choice line of Wool and Cotton Mixed Dress Goods, suitable for fall and winter wear, in Cashmere, Serge, Brocades and Plaids, ranging in price from 17 1-2c to 50c per yard. This week we will offer them at 12 1-2c to 30c.
L L Domestic, regular price 6 1-4c, sale, 4½c	

These are less than they can be bought by the bolt at any other time, but we place no limitation on the number of yards.

Colored Outing Flannels, heavy and good; cheaper than bolt prices—8 1-3c per yard.

## KID GLOVE SPECIALS.

Women's fine over-seam Kid Gloves (warranted real kid) with Foster's hook fastening; our regular price \$1.50, to close the line, all colors and sizes, offer same at \$1.00

Women's Street Gloves in all colors and sizes, Paris embroidery, worth \$1.35. 1.00

Special for week . . . . .

Women's fine Suede Gloves in Modes, Greys, Pearls and Clair only, all sizes; regular price \$1.75, in sale . . . . . 1.25

DRESS GOODS	MILLINERY	NEW SILKS
TABLE NO. 1 FIGURED WOOL DRESS GOODS that sell regularly from 50c to 60c per yard, at 35c	41.00 Trimmed Hats, all colors, \$2.95	For Conference visitors we will place on sale an elegant line of FANCY SILK for SHIRT WAIST SUITS, selling regularly at 75c, at 45c
TABLE NO. 2 FIGURED WOOL DRESS GOODS that sell regularly at 50c to \$1.00 a yard, at 50c	\$5.00 Trimmed Hats, all colors, \$3.95	
	\$6.00 Trimmed Hats, all colors, \$5.00	

## CARPET DEPARTMENT SPECIALS

All Wool Extra Super Carpets, were 75c, now, yard . . . . . 60c

1-2 Wool Union Super Carpets, were 57 1-2c, now, yard . . . . . 45c

Cotton Ghain Super Carpets, were 65c, now, yard . . . . . 51c

10 Pr. Cotton Carpets, were 50c, now, yard . . . . . 40c

Liberal Discount on Linoleums and Floor Oil Cloths. Great Bargains in Lace Curtains. Wholesale prices on Fur and Smyrna Rugs.

## SHOES AND MEN'S CLOTHING!

New, fresh and correct to the minutest detail, and perfectly in accord with the season.

**Continues One More Week** The steady throngs from morning until night, desirous of testing the merits of the great Health Drink, KNEIPP MALT COFFEE, makes it absolutely necessary to continue the great demonstration one more week, from Monday, Oct. 3rd, to Saturday, Oct. 8th. But don't delay! After Oct. 8th the "glad tidings of great joy" must be carried to the people of other cities who may desire to use a pure, invigorating health-producing drink instead of a stimulating, poisonous drink which gradually tears down the system. Come! Taste! Investigate! One more week only!

# Z. C. M. I.

Utah's Greatest Department Store.

## Special Conference Prices.

WOOLEY! WOOL! WOOLENS!	
Ladies' fine flannel waists worth \$1.00, 40c	Men's heavy undershirt or drawers 40c
Ladies' collars, assorted styles, worth 25c, 5c	If you want anything in wool, call on us, we are headquarters for everything you need for fall and winter at right prices. Give us an opportunity and we will treat you well.
Ladies' Black Silkline waists worth 80c, 50c	All kinds of heavy knitted garments, \$1.00 up.
Men's woolen half hose, worth 25c, 15c	
Men's cotton half hose, closing out assortment, 10c	

WOOLEY! WOOL! WOOLENS!

**Cutler Bros. Co.,** 36 Main Street.